SAM for CSP Cooling Analysis July 9, 2015

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Summary

- The water footprint of electricity generation
- Dry vs. wet cooling
- Baseline System Advisor Model
- SAM in the analysis of concentrating solar power cooling





Figure 1. Total water withdrawals by category, 2010.



From Maupin et al.

Dry cooling

- Water consumption is an important issue in environments where CSP is located.
 - Water consumption for wet cooled plants is approximately 667 gallons / MWh.
- Performance impacts of air cooling:
 - Air-cooling parasitic loads are 3-5% of CSP plant power output.
 - Additional performance penalties exist compared to wet cooling.
- We are analyzing cooling system improvements.



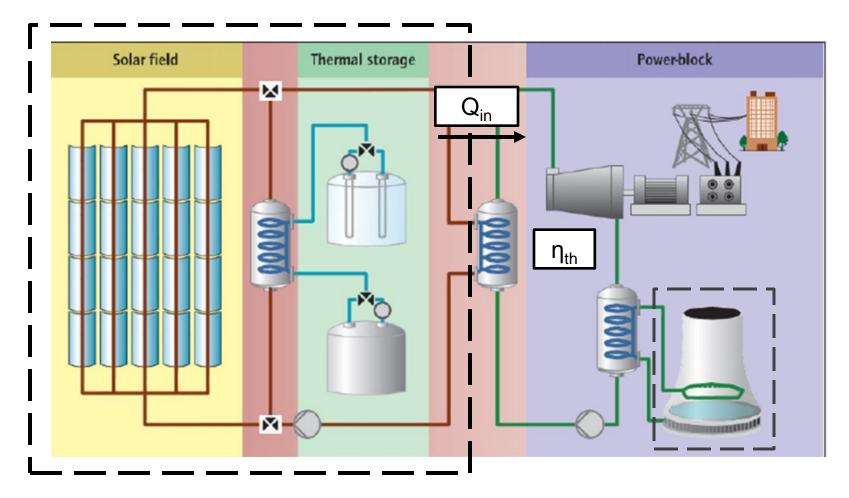
SAM baseline model

35 MW air-cooled CSP trough plant

Thermal energy storage capacity	6 hrs
Solar Multiple	2
Thermal capacity solar field	185 MW
Peak power block output	35 MW
Solar collectors	584 Solargenix SG-1, Length = 100m, Width= 5m 73 loops
Collector field area	274,655 m ²
Molten salt storage volume	8,282 m ³



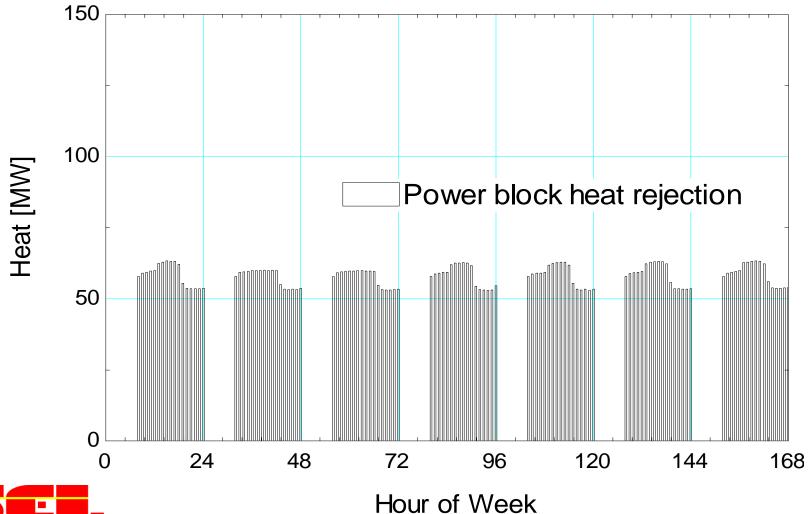
SAM outputs





SAM results

SAM hourly results

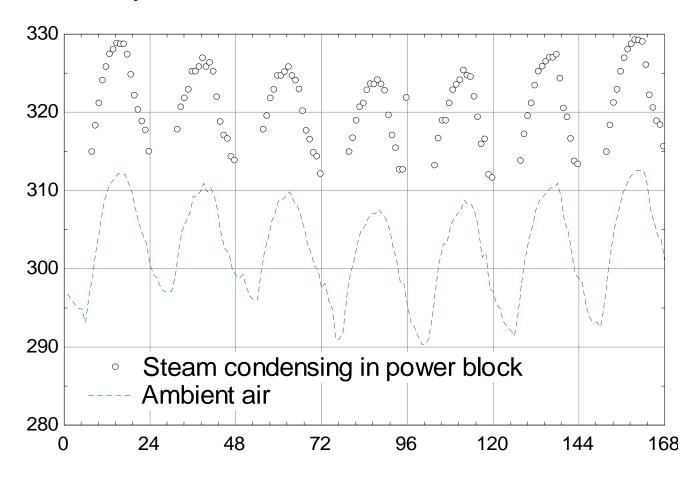




SAM results

From SAM hourly results

Temperature [K]





Conclusion

- SAM has been useful for to analysis of CSP solar collectors, storage systems, and power block analysis.
 - We can focus on the power block's cooling system.

References

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